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ABSTRACT

This report presents tabulations from Census 2000 data on people enumerated at emergency and transitional shelters. This includes shelters for people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing; transitional shelters for people without conventional housing; and hotels and motels used to provide shelter for people without conventional housing. The report provides data on the following issues: who the people are without conventional housing in Census 2000; how people experiencing homelessness are included in Census 2000; to what extent the service-based enumeration operation provides a count of the population experiencing homelessness or of the population using services; important issues to consider when reviewing the population data for emergency and transitional shelters; Census 2000 data on the emergency and transitional shelter population; characteristics of the population in emergency and transitional shelters in Census 2000; and information for counties and census tracts on the population in emergency and transitional shelters that is available on the Internet. (SM)

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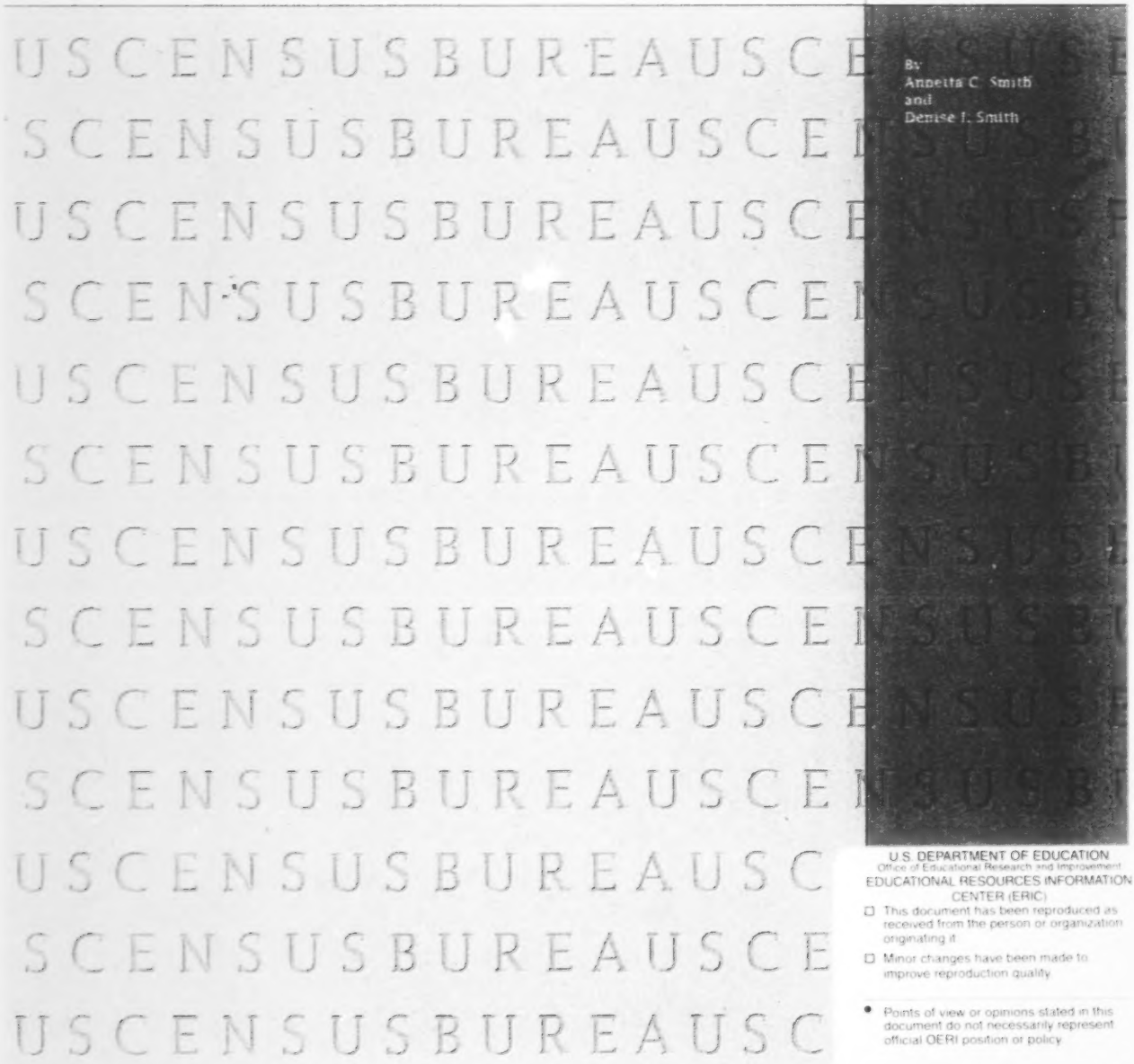

By
Annetta C. Smith
and
Denise F. Smith

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Emergency and Transitional Shelter Population: 2000

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Donald L. Evans,
Secretary
Samuel W. Bodman,
Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Kathleen B. Cooper,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
William G. Barron, Jr.,
Acting Director

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Kathleen B. Cooper,
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

William G. Barron, Jr.,
Acting Director

William G. Barron, Jr.,
Deputy Director

John H. Thompson,
Principal Associate Director for Programs

Nancy M. Gordon,
Associate Director for Demographic Programs

John F. Long,
Chief, Population Division

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Emergency and Transitional Shelter Population: 2000

For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau developed separate operations to enumerate people living in housing units and people living in group quarters. Locations classified as group quarters include such places as college dormitories, correctional facilities, nursing homes, group homes, military quarters, halfway houses, and emergency and transitional shelters.[1] This report presents tabulations on people enumerated at emergency and transitional shelters – that is, at emergency shelters for people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing; transitional shelters for people without conventional housing;[2] and hotels and motels used to provide shelter for people without conventional housing. It does not include people enumerated at shelters for abused women (or shelters against domestic violence), transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

It is important to stress that these figures **do not** constitute and should not be construed as a count of people without conventional housing. Nor do they provide a complete tabulation of service users at the canvassed sites. The Census Bureau's intent was to improve coverage of difficult to enumerate populations, including people without conventional housing. Although we made a determined effort to enumerate people residing in a variety of shelters, for reasons set out below, we cannot be certain that all places were covered or that all people normally using shelters were included in the shelter counts. Nor can our coverage of targeted outdoor locations be considered to have been exhaustive due to the difficulties in mapping such temporary and elusive sites. Consequently, while the Census Bureau mounted extensive operations to obtain a comprehensive enumeration of this population, we will not be producing a separate tabulation of the population without conventional housing.

WHO ARE PEOPLE WITHOUT CONVENTIONAL HOUSING IN CENSUS 2000?

For the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau conducted the special census operation, "Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)." This operation was designed to enumerate people at emergency shelters; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless youth; shelters for abused women; and at pre-identified visible in street locations. Upon release of the data from S-Night, the Census Bureau found there was confusion and misinterpretation of the results from this operation. Although the Census Bureau described the limitations of these data and issued cautions that these data should not be used as a count of people experiencing homelessness, census stakeholders and data users voiced concern about the meaning and the appropriate use of these data. As part of the planning for Census 2000, the Census Bureau emphasized to data users that Census 2000 would not be producing a count of the population experiencing homelessness at any geographic level and to consider the limitations of these data, as shown in this report.

In an attempt to describe clearly that Census 2000 would not be producing a count of the population experiencing homelessness, the Census Bureau adopted the terminology, "people without conventional housing." People without conventional housing are defined as the population who may be missed in the traditional enumeration of housing units and group quarters. Because of the difficulty in enumerating this population, special enumeration procedures were developed with the goal of providing people an opportunity to be included in Census 2000. The Census Bureau cautions data users that any attempt to use the results from these specialized operations as a measure of the number of people experiencing homelessness would be inaccurate.

INCLUDING PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN CENSUS 2000

People experiencing homelessness are included in a variety of living arrangements enumerated in Census 2000. These include:

- Housing units containing people living doubled up with other families or friends.
- Housing units identified by completing a Be Counted[3] questionnaire and providing the address of a friend or relative as their usual place of residence.
- Foster care serving children.
- Emergency and transitional shelters.
- Halfway houses, jails, group homes, worker dormitories, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.

[1] For a complete description of the type of group quarters included in Census 2000, refer to *Technical Documentation*, Summary File 1, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, SF1/01(RV), U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*.

[2] Includes shelters providing a maximum stay for clients of up to 2 years and offering support services to promote self-sufficiency and to help clients obtain permanent housing.

[3] Be Counted questionnaires were blank questionnaires distributed at locations throughout the community. If someone believed that he/she had not been included in the census, he/she could complete a questionnaire and mail it back. Respondents were asked to provide the address of their usual place of residence. If respondents did not consider themselves to have an address on April 1, 2000, they were directed to mark the "No address on April 1, 2000" box on the form and were included in the population totals for that geographic area.

As mentioned above, the Census Bureau is not producing a separate tabulation of those without conventional housing. The Census 2000 questionnaire included questions to determine who was staying at a particular location, but it did not include questions to determine if a person at that location was experiencing homelessness. Nonetheless, every effort was made to reach people experiencing homelessness so that they would be included in the overall Census count. The Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) operation was a major part of these efforts.

THE SERVICE-BASED ENUMERATION OPERATION DOES NOT PROVIDE A COUNT OF THE POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS OR OF THE POPULATION USING SERVICES.

As part of the group quarters enumeration, the Census Bureau developed a specialized operation to enumerate people at selected service locations that serve people without conventional housing. The Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) operation was conducted from March 27 to March 29, 2000, at shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations. (The SBE operation is described in the shaded box.) The SBE operation was designed to directly approach people using services because they may be missed in the traditional enumeration of housing units and group quarters. However, while it was important to implement the SBE operation, it is important to understand that the results from the SBE operation do not provide a count of the population experiencing homelessness. Nor do those results provide a count of the population who used services in 2000 at any geographic level. The reasons are outlined below:

- A one-time count of the population at these locations does not reflect the dynamic and changing conditions of homelessness. Different results for the population experiencing homelessness are obtained when an enumeration occurs only once as opposed to when homelessness is measured over time.
- The number of people experiencing homelessness varies by the definitions that are used to measure the population. At the federal and local levels, there are differences in how people experiencing homelessness are defined. Census Bureau officials and other experts generally agree that producing a count of the population experiencing homelessness would require detailed survey methods that are specifically targeted to that population. In addition, a generally agreed upon definition of which population groups to include in the total would need to be established. For example, some of these population groups may include shelter users only; people experiencing homelessness on a single night, weekly, or monthly; and people using other services. Moreover, regional differences impact how the population experiencing homelessness is defined. These differences include, for example, weather conditions, administrative/bureaucratic practices, police practices, availability of shelters, length of stays, and different definitions of living arrangements.

OVERVIEW OF THE SERVICE-BASED ENUMERATION (SBE) OPERATION IN CENSUS 2000

On Monday, March 27, 2000, census enumerators counted people at shelters. All clients were asked the basic 100-percent population items and a sample of clients (one-in-six) were asked additional questions. The types of shelters enumerated were:

1. Emergency shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people without conventional (public and private; permanent and temporary) housing.
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Transitional shelters for people without conventional housing.
5. Hotels and motels used to provide shelter for people without conventional housing.

On Tuesday, March 28, 2000, census enumerators counted people at soup kitchens and mobile food vans that operated on a regular schedule. At both soup kitchens and regularly scheduled mobile food vans, enumerators conducted personal interviews with the clients, collected information on the 100-percent basic population questions of all clients, and collected information on additional population characteristics of a sample (one-in-six) of the population at soup kitchens only.

On Wednesday, March 29, 2000, the Census Bureau enumerated people at targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations by personal interview and collected information on only the basic 100-percent population items.

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- Other service locations, such as drop-in centers, street outreach teams, and health care facilities were not included as service locations in the SBE operation. Any estimate of the delivery and use of services targeted to people experiencing homelessness would need to include additional service locations in the universe. The Census Bureau limited its universe to services that would provide the most opportunities for reaching people at "their usual living quarters." Soup kitchens and regularly scheduled mobile food vans were added to the universe to reach people who may not use shelters or who may not complete the census questionnaire at their household address.

- People counted at soup kitchens and regularly scheduled mobile food vans who reported they had a usual home elsewhere were tabulated at the address of their usual residence and not at the service location. Thus, the soup kitchen and mobile food van results do not reflect the total number of people who used the service on the day of the enumeration, let alone those who used them in the course of a week. It would be incorrect to use the number of people tabulated at the soup kitchens and mobile food vans as a measure of the number of people using these services in a community.

- People enumerated at both shelters and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations were tabulated at the physical location of the shelter or at the outdoor location. The shelter tabulations reflect the location of the shelter and not necessarily the place from which they received the service.

- People without conventional housing who were at outside locations other than the targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations[4] identified for the census were not included in this operation. The Census 2000 outdoor definition excluded both mobile and transient locations used by people experiencing homelessness that changed by the hour and between day and night, and excluded abandoned buildings.

- In Census 2000 standard data products, the population enumerated in the SBE operation (as described in the shaded box) is being tabulated in the data category called "Other noninstitutional group quarters."[5] The service locations included in the SBE operation will not be tabulated separately by type of service location in these standard data products.

IMPORTANT ISSUES TO CONSIDER WHEN REVIEWING THE POPULATION DATA FOR EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

When reviewing data from the emergency and transitional shelter enumeration, the Census Bureau encourages data users not to use it as a count of the population experiencing homelessness and to consider the following limitations:

- Comparisons of the shelter results with other independent data sources indicate that the number of people counted in shelters differs from the number of shelter beds in some communities. This may be due to a number of reasons. For instance, shelters may not have been operating at capacity on the day of the enumeration, people may not have been included in the enumeration, people may have been fearful of participating in the census and avoided the shelter on the day of the enumeration, more people may have been present on the day of the enumeration in order to participate in the census, and in some cases the use of shelter beds varies by season in many communities.

- Census 2000 included only emergency and transitional shelters that were open on Monday, March 27, 2000. If the shelter was not open on this date, it was not included in the census universe as an eligible service location for census purposes. The population in transitional housing and permanent supportive housing was counted in the housing unit tabulations and is not included in the counts shown for "emergency and transitional shelters."

- The population in emergency and transitional shelters represents the results of a one-night enumeration and does not reflect shelter usage over time. A one-night enumeration provides only a "snap shot" of the population using the shelters on that night and includes only the people who were able to get into the shelter on that night. It does not include people who were turned away on the day of the enumeration. To fully understand the dynamics of shelter usage, multiple enumerations over time are needed

[4]Targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations were geographically identifiable outdoor locations open to the elements where there was evidence that people who did not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans might be living in March 2000 without paying to stay there. Sites had to have a specific location description that allowed a census enumeration team to locate the site; for example, "the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive" or "the 7000 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse." The following were excluded: pay-for-use campgrounds, drop-in centers, post offices, hospital emergency rooms, and commercial sites, such as all-night theaters and all-night diners.

[5]The "Other noninstitutional group quarters" category at the census tract level includes residential care facilities providing protective oversight, staff dormitories for nurses and interns at military and general hospitals, soup kitchens and regularly scheduled mobile food vans if no usual home elsewhere was reported, shelters for abused women, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.

to account for different shelter users, seasonal variations in shelter usage, local decisions that impact when shelter services are available, and shelter guidelines that determine how long someone can stay at a shelter.

- Shelter results are tabulated in the jurisdiction where the shelter facility is physically located. Some jurisdictions have people experiencing homelessness, but use a shelter in another jurisdiction. When this happens, they are tabulated in the jurisdiction where the shelter is located.
- People staying in transitional housing targeted to people experiencing homelessness, and not in a shelter environment, were included in the housing unit tabulations and cannot be identified as living in transitional housing for people experiencing homelessness.
- People staying in permanent housing for people experiencing homelessness were included in the housing unit tabulations, and cannot be identified as living in housing funded by programs to end homelessness.
- Some shelters may have been open on Monday, March 27, but were not included on the census shelter list. This could happen if the shelter was not identified on the list of shelters developed by the Census Bureau in consultation with local experts, or the shelter was open on that day, but was incorrectly classified as being closed.
- Weather conditions can greatly impact the usage of shelters on any particular night. Typical shelter usage patterns and levels could be skewed if unusually good or poor weather conditions existed on the day of the enumeration.
- Some people in shelters may have been fearful of participating in the shelter enumeration and either avoided the enumeration or avoided the shelter entirely, thus reducing the number of people who normally would have been present at the shelter.
- By design, shelters for abused women (or shelters against domestic violence) were excluded in the emergency and transitional shelters category for tabulation purposes. This decision was made because of the extremely confidential nature of these facilities' locations. Their residents are, however, included in the total census counts.
- In this report, data are not shown separately for metropolitan areas and places of 100,000 or more population if they had fewer than 100 people in emergency and transitional shelters. As noted earlier, people enumerated in shelters are tabulated where the shelter is physically located.

These and other factors unique to local areas must be considered when assessing the census results of the population enumerated in emergency and transitional shelters.

CENSUS 2000 DATA ON THE EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL SHELTER POPULATION

This report presents population data for people enumerated at emergency and transitional shelters on March 27, 2000. As used here, the category "emergency and transitional shelters" includes people enumerated at emergency shelters (with sleeping facilities); shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing; transitional shelters for people without conventional housing; and hotels and motels used to provide shelter for people without conventional housing. This report does not include data for the population counted in shelters for abused women (or shelters against domestic violence).

This report presents basic demographic data from Census 2000 for the population enumerated in emergency and transitional shelters, including age (under 18 years and 18 years and over), sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino origin. Table 1 shows the total number and percent distribution of people in emergency and transitional shelters for the United States, regions, states, and Puerto Rico. Table 2 shows the number in emergency and transitional shelters by sex and age for the United States, regions, states, and Puerto Rico. Table 3 shows the number in emergency and transitional shelters by sex, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino origin for the United States. Table 4 shows data for metropolitan areas in the United States and in Puerto Rico that each have 100 or more people in emergency and transitional shelters, and Table 5 shows corresponding data for places of 100,000 or more population in the United States and in Puerto Rico. Metropolitan areas and places of 100,000 or more population are not included if they had fewer than 100 people in emergency and transitional shelters.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS IN CENSUS 2000

This brief overview of population characteristics is for the 170,706 people who were tabulated in emergency and transitional shelters in Census 2000.[5] For reasons discussed earlier, the tabulated population in emergency and transitional shelters is not representative of, and should not be construed to be, the total population without conventional housing, nor is it representative of the entire population that could be defined as living in emergency and transitional shelters.

[5]This number is for the United States and does not include Puerto Rico.

Table 1.
Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: 1990 and 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Area	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	**178,638**	**100.0**	**170,706**	**100.0**
Region				
Northeast	60,077	33.6	52,369	30.7
Midwest	27,245	15.3	28,438	16.7
South	42,407	23.7	42,471	24.9
West	48,909	27.4	47,428	27.8
State				
Alabama	1,530	0.9	1,177	0.7
Alaska	447	0.3	558	0.3
Arizona	2,735	1.5	2,312	1.4
Arkansas	489	0.3	754	0.4
California	30,806	17.2	27,701	16.2
Colorado	2,554	1.4	2,281	1.3
Connecticut	4,194	2.3	2,291	1.3
Delaware	313	0.2	847	0.5
District of Columbia	4,682	2.6	1,762	1.0
Florida	7,110	4.0	6,766	4.0
Georgia	3,930	2.2	4,774	2.8
Hawaii	854	0.5	747	0.4
Idaho	461	0.3	703	0.4
Illinois	7,481	4.2	6,378	3.7
Indiana	2,251	1.3	2,384	1.4
Iowa	989	0.6	1,013	0.6
Kansas	940	0.5	587	0.3
Kentucky	1,284	0.7	1,626	1.0
Louisiana	1,559	0.9	1,986	1.2
Maine	419	0.2	458	0.3
Maryland	2,507	1.4	2,545	1.5
Massachusetts	6,207	3.5	5,405	3.2
Michigan	3,784	2.1	4,745	2.8
Minnesota	2,253	1.3	2,738	1.6
Mississippi	383	0.2	572	0.3
Missouri	2,276	1.3	2,164	1.3
Montana	445	0.2	477	0.3
Nebraska	764	0.4	913	0.5
Nevada	1,013	0.6	1,553	0.9
New Hampshire	377	0.2	523	0.3
New Jersey	7,470	4.2	5,500	3.2
New Mexico	667	0.4	934	0.5
New York	32,472	18.2	31,856	18.7
North Carolina	2,637	1.5	3,579	2.1
North Dakota	279	0.2	178	0.1
Ohio	4,277	2.4	5,224	3.1
Oklahoma	2,222	1.2	1,478	0.9
Oregon	3,254	1.8	3,011	1.8
Pennsylvania	8,237	4.6	5,463	3.2
Rhode Island	469	0.3	634	0.4
South Carolina	973	0.5	1,528	0.9
South Dakota	396	0.2	414	0.2
Tennessee	1,864	1.0	2,252	1.3
Texas	7,816	4.4	7,608	4.5
Utah	925	0.5	1,494	0.9
Vermont	232	0.1	239	0.1
Virginia	2,657	1.5	2,692	1.6
Washington	4,565	2.6	5,387	3.2
West Virginia	451	0.3	525	0.3
Wisconsin	1,555	0.9	1,700	1.0
Wyoming	183	0.1	270	0.2
Puerto Rico	**445**	**(X)**	**586**	**(X)**

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics* (1990 CP-1), and Census 2000, unpublished tabulations.

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Most of the population in emergency and transitional shelters was in the Northeast and the South.

The proportion of the emergency and transitional shelter population in Census 2000 ranged from 31 percent in the Northeast to 17 percent in the Midwest (Table 1).[7] The West and the South were intermediate at 28 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

Most of the population in emergency and transitional shelters was male.

In 2000, 61 percent of the emergency and transitional shelter population was male, and thus only 39 percent was female (Figure 1). The proportion male varied somewhat among regions, ranging from 65 percent in the South to 57 percent in the Northeast.

Adults accounted for the large majority of the population in emergency and transitional shelters.

People 18 years and over represented 74 percent of the emergency and transitional population in 2000 (Figure 2). The proportion ranged from 77 percent in the South to 70 percent in the Northeast.

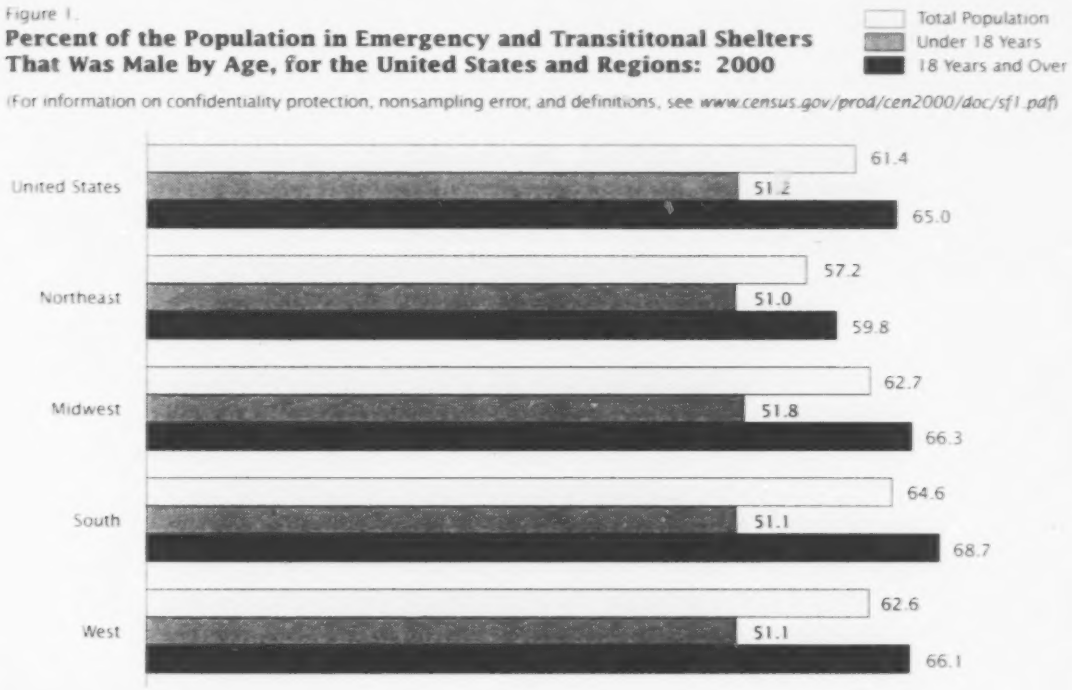
The proportion male in the emergency and transitional shelter population differed by age. The proportion male was 51 percent for those under 18 years and 65 percent for those 18 years and over.

The proportion male among the emergency and transitional shelter population under 18 years was nearly identical in all regions: 51 percent or 52 percent. The proportion male among those 18 years and over varied, ranging from 69 percent in the South to 60 percent in the Northeast.

[7] The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Midwest includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Figure 1.
Percent of the Population in Emergency and Transititonal Shelters That Was Male by Age, for the United States and Regions: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

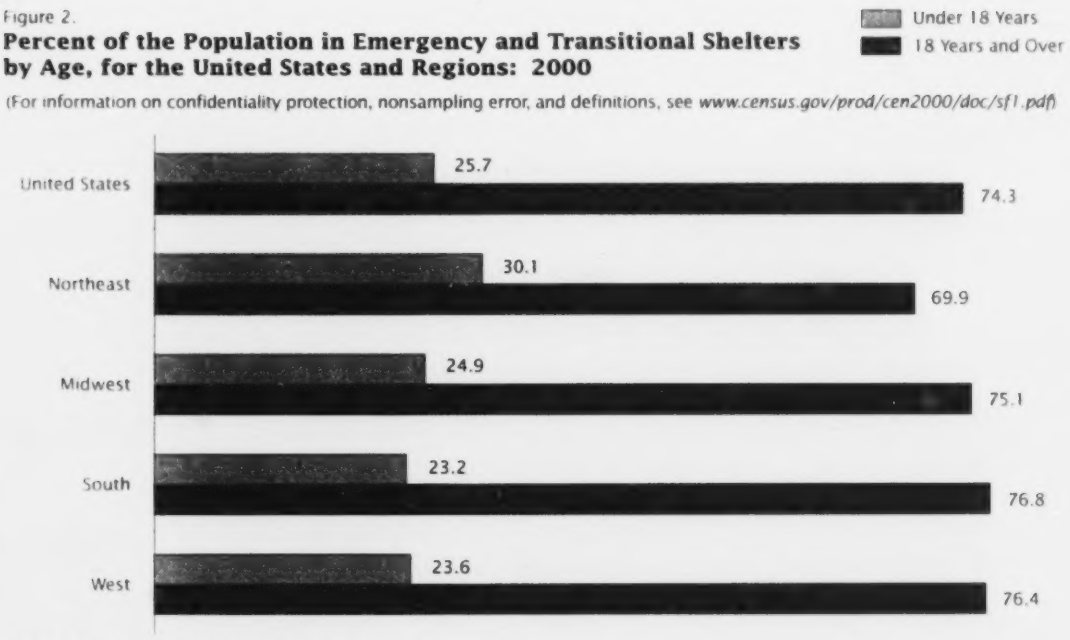


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, unpublished tabulations.

Figure 2.

Percent of the Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Age, for the United States and Regions: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

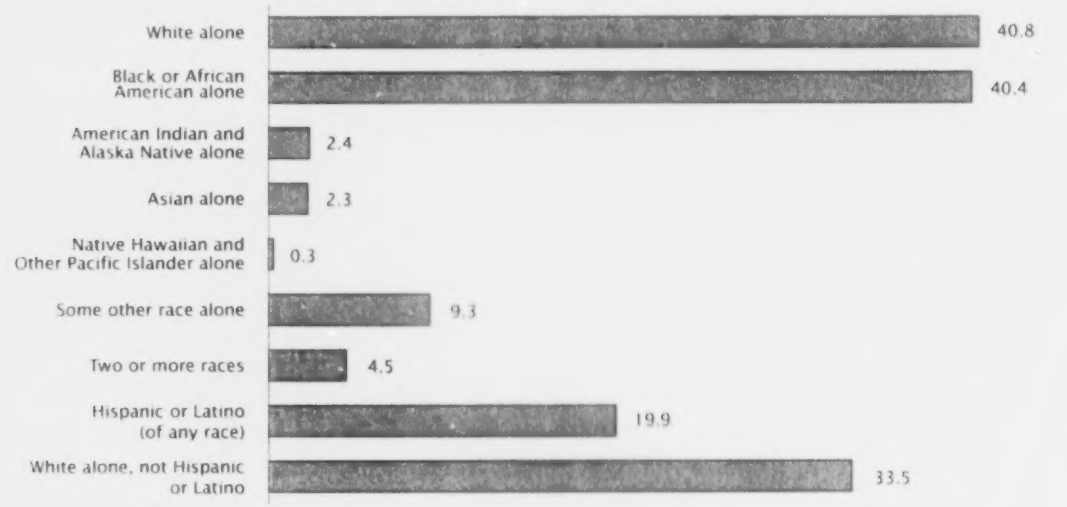


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, unpublished tabulations.

Figure 3.

Percent of the Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin, for the United States: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, unpublished tabulations.

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Most people in emergency and transitional shelters reported White alone or Black or African American alone as their race.

In 2000, 41 percent of the emergency and transitional shelter population reported White alone as their race, and 40 percent reported Black or African American alone (Figure 3).[a] An additional 9.3 percent reported Some other race alone,[b] 2.4 percent reported American Indian and Alaska Native alone, 2.3 percent reported Asian alone, and 0.3 percent reported Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone. The remaining 4.5 percent of the emergency and transitional shelter population reported Two or more races (i.e., they reported two or more of the six race categories listed above).

People who reported they were of Hispanic or Latino origin (who may be of any race) represented 20 percent of the emergency and transitional shelter population. People who reported that they were White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, represented 33 percent of this population.

INFORMATION FOR COUNTIES AND CENSUS TRACTS ON THE POPULATION IN EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS IS AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNET.

For information on the population in selected group quarters for the counties with 100 or more people in emergency and transitional shelters, and census tracts with 100 or more people in emergency and transitional shelters, and for Puerto Rico, see the Census Bureau's Internet site *www.census.gov*.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, also see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf* or contact our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636). For more information about Census 2000, including data products, call Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636) or e-mail *webmaster@census.gov*. Copies of this report are available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Questions about this report may be addressed to Annetta C. Smith or Denise I. Smith, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233 or to the e-mail address *pop@census.gov*.

[a]People who indicated only one race when responding to the question on race are referred to as the race *alone* population, or the group who reported *only one* race. For a detailed discussion on race reporting, see Grieco, Elizabeth M. and Rachel Cassidy, 2001, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, *www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf*.

[b]In 2000, 97 percent of individuals of Some other race alone in the United States were of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Grieco and Cassidy, ibid.

Table 2.
Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Sex and Age for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Area	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
United States	**170,706**	**43,887**	**126,819**	**104,879**	**22,465**	**82,414**	**65,827**	**21,422**	**44,405**
Region									
Northeast	52,369	15,776	36,593	29,929	8,052	21,877	22,440	7,724	14,716
Midwest	28,438	7,086	21,352	17,836	3,673	14,163	10,602	3,413	7,189
South	42,471	9,848	32,623	27,437	5,034	22,403	15,034	4,814	10,220
West	47,428	11,177	36,251	29,677	5,706	23,971	17,751	5,471	12,280
State									
Alabama	1,177	258	919	811	121	690	366	137	229
Alaska	558	144	414	381	81	300	177	63	114
Arizona	2,312	641	1,671	1,659	402	1,257	653	239	414
Arkansas	754	233	521	521	128	393	233	105	128
California	27,701	6,841	20,860	16,573	3,431	13,142	11,128	3,410	7,718
Colorado	2,281	385	1,896	1,589	213	1,376	692	172	520
Connecticut	2,291	543	1,748	1,447	290	1,157	844	253	591
Delaware	847	219	628	497	114	383	350	105	245
District of Columbia	1,762	287	1,475	991	127	864	771	160	611
Florida	6,766	1,751	5,015	4,336	903	3,433	2,430	848	1,582
Georgia	4,774	886	3,888	3,145	415	2,730	1,629	471	1,158
Hawaii	747	246	501	431	138	293	316	108	208
Idaho	703	203	500	430	106	324	273	97	176
Illinois	6,378	1,464	4,914	4,023	775	3,248	2,355	689	1,666
Indiana	2,384	615	1,769	1,497	314	1,183	887	301	586
Iowa	1,013	314	699	646	155	491	367	159	208
Kansas	587	185	402	377	100	277	210	85	125
Kentucky	1,626	326	1,300	1,098	167	931	528	159	369
Louisiana	1,986	437	1,549	1,251	209	1,042	735	228	507
Maine	458	91	367	295	47	248	163	44	119
Maryland	2,545	608	1,937	1,552	297	1,255	993	311	682
Massachusetts	5,405	1,169	4,236	3,581	632	2,949	1,824	537	1,287
Michigan	4,745	1,140	3,605	2,920	578	2,342	1,825	562	1,263
Minnesota	2,738	790	1,948	1,678	414	1,264	1,060	376	684
Mississippi	572	202	370	328	89	239	244	113	131
Missouri	2,164	569	1,595	1,319	293	1,026	845	276	569
Montana	477	109	368	313	53	260	164	56	108
Nebraska	913	281	632	518	142	376	395	139	256
Nevada	1,553	188	1,365	1,158	99	1,059	395	89	306
New Hampshire	523	120	403	308	56	252	215	64	151
New Jersey	5,500	1,494	4,006	3,198	776	2,422	2,302	718	1,584
New Mexico	934	181	753	633	98	535	301	83	218
New York	31,856	10,465	21,391	17,268	5,267	12,001	14,588	5,198	9,390
North Carolina	3,579	643	2,936	2,466	337	2,129	1,113	306	807
North Dakota	178	15	163	143	8	135	35	7	28
Ohio	5,224	1,096	4,128	3,406	575	2,831	1,818	521	1,297
Oklahoma	1,478	396	1,082	974	211	763	504	185	319
Oregon	3,011	467	2,544	2,128	243	1,885	883	224	659
Pennsylvania	5,463	1,732	3,731	3,250	899	2,351	2,213	833	1,380
Rhode Island	634	122	512	417	65	352	217	57	160
South Carolina	1,528	329	1,199	1,082	177	905	446	152	294
South Dakota	414	203	211	240	111	129	174	92	82
Tennessee	2,252	592	1,660	1,536	354	1,182	716	238	478
Texas	7,608	1,778	5,830	4,927	918	4,009	2,681	860	1,821
Utah	1,494	298	1,196	1,034	126	908	460	172	288
Vermont	239	40	199	165	20	145	74	20	54
Virginia	2,692	757	1,935	1,582	376	1,206	1,110	381	729
Washington	5,387	1,401	3,986	3,203	680	2,523	2,184	721	1,463
West Virginia	525	146	379	340	91	249	185	55	130
Wisconsin	1,700	414	1,286	1,069	208	861	631	206	425
Wyoming	270	73	197	145	36	109	125	37	88
Puerto Rico	**586**	**209**	**377**	**319**	**116**	**203**	**267**	**93**	**174**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, unpublished tabulations.

Table 3.

Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin, for the United States: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Sex and age	Total population	Race								Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race							Two or more races		
		Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race			
NUMBER											
Both sexes	170,706	163,028	69,637	69,046	4,092	3,922	489	15,842	7,678	34,013	57,173
Under 18 years	43,887	41,049	13,935	19,475	1,030	897	188	5,524	2,838	11,475	10,005
18 years and over	126,819	121,979	55,702	49,571	3,062	3,025	301	10,318	4,840	22,538	47,168
Male	104,879	100,595	45,028	41,544	2,506	2,088	259	9,170	4,284	20,153	37,356
Under 18 years	22,465	21,057	7,262	9,886	538	446	104	2,821	1,408	5,847	5,245
18 years and over	82,414	79,538	37,766	31,658	1,968	1,642	155	6,349	2,876	14,306	32,111
Female	65,827	62,433	24,609	27,502	1,586	1,834	230	6,672	3,394	13,860	19,817
Under 18 years	21,422	19,992	6,673	9,589	492	451	84	2,703	1,430	5,628	4,760
18 years and over	44,405	42,441	17,936	17,913	1,094	1,383	146	3,969	1,964	8,232	15,057
PERCENT BY AGE											
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	25.7	25.2	20.0	28.2	25.2	22.9	38.4	34.9	37.0	33.7	17.5
18 years and over	74.3	74.8	80.0	71.8	74.8	77.1	61.6	65.1	63.0	66.3	82.5
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	21.4	20.9	16.1	23.8	21.5	21.4	40.2	30.8	32.9	29.0	14.0
18 years and over	78.6	79.1	83.9	76.2	78.5	78.6	59.8	69.2	67.1	71.0	86.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	32.5	32.0	27.1	34.9	31.0	24.6	36.5	40.5	42.1	40.6	24.0
18 years and over	67.5	68.0	72.9	65.1	69.0	75.4	63.5	59.5	57.9	59.4	76.0
PERCENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN											
Both sexes	100.0	95.5	40.8	40.4	2.4	2.3	0.3	9.3	4.5	19.9	33.5
Under 18 years	100.0	93.5	31.8	44.4	2.3	2.0	0.4	12.6	6.5	26.1	22.8
18 years and over	100.0	96.2	43.9	39.1	2.4	2.4	0.2	8.1	3.8	17.8	37.2
Male	100.0	95.9	42.9	39.6	2.4	2.0	0.2	8.7	4.1	19.2	35.6
Under 18 years	100.0	93.7	32.3	44.0	2.4	2.0	0.5	12.6	6.3	26.0	23.3
18 years and over	100.0	96.5	45.8	38.4	2.4	2.0	0.2	7.7	3.5	17.4	39.0
Female	100.0	94.8	37.4	41.8	2.4	2.8	0.3	10.1	5.2	21.1	30.1
Under 18 years	100.0	93.3	31.2	44.8	2.3	2.1	0.4	12.6	6.7	26.3	22.2
18 years and over	100.0	95.6	40.4	40.3	2.5	3.1	0.3	8.9	4.4	18.5	33.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, unpublished tabulations.

Table 4.

Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Age for Metropolitan Areas With 100 or More People in Emergency and Transitional Shelters in the United States and in Puerto Rico: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Characteristic	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
United States	**170,706**	**43,887**	**126,819**
Albany, GA MSA	124	62	62
Albany—Schenectady—Troy, NY MSA	280	58	222
Albuquerque, NM MSA	678	113	565
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton, PA MSA	222	57	165
Amarillo, TX MSA	167	22	145
Anchorage, AK MSA	314	58	256
Appleton—Oshkosh—Neenah, WI MSA	113	32	81
Asheville, NC MSA	232	37	195
Atlanta, GA MSA	3,736	648	3,088
Austin—San Marcos, TX MSA	481	138	343
Bakersfield, CA MSA	464	120	344
Barnstable—Yarmouth, MA MSA	296	51	245
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	226	41	185
Bellingham, WA MSA	155	25	130
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	104	28	76
Billings, MT MSA	118	18	100
Biloxi—Gulfport—Pascagoula, MS MSA	104	19	85
Binghamton, NY MSA	123	18	105
Birmingham, AL MSA	505	141	364
Bloomington, IN MSA	104	41	63
Bloomington—Normal, IL MSA	105	13	92
Boise City, ID MSA	284	84	200
Boston—Worcester—Lawrence, MA—NH—ME—CT CMSA	4,732	1,026	3,706
Bryan—College Station, TX MSA	125	30	95
Buffalo—Niagara Falls, NY MSA	161	69	92
Burlington, VT MSA	105	17	88
Casper, WY MSA	116	49	67
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	127	44	83
Champaign—Urbana, IL MSA	140	35	105
Charleston—North Charleston, SC MSA	230	22	208
Charleston, WV MSA	113	20	93
Charlotte—Gastonia—Rock Hill, NC—SC MSA	825	164	661
Chattanooga, TN—GA MSA	314	86	228
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI CMSA	5,401	1,268	4,133
Cincinnati—Hamilton, OH—KY—IN CMSA	996	172	824
Cleveland—Akron, OH CMSA	2,419	497	1,922
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	212	25	187
Columbia, SC MSA	279	25	254
Columbus, GA—AL MSA	276	40	236
Columbus, OH MSA	664	135	529
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	272	24	248
Dallas—Fort Worth, TX CMSA	2,278	403	1,875
Davenport—Moline—Rock Island, IA—IL MSA	172	66	106
Dayton—Springfield, OH MSA	235	87	148
Denver—Boulder—Greeley, CO CMSA	1,685	298	1,387
Des Moines, IA MSA	428	89	339
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI CMSA	3,096	695	2,401
Dover, DE MSA	131	45	86
Duluth—Superior, MN—WI MSA	173	42	131
El Paso, TX MSA	356	89	267
Elkhart—Goshen, IN MSA	103	18	85
Erie, PA MSA	184	53	131
Eugene—Springfield, OR MSA	373	42	331
Evansville—Henderson, IN—KY MSA	290	72	218
Fargo—Moorhead, ND—MN MSA	153	10	143
Fayetteville—Springdale—Rogers, AR MSA	108	43	65
Fort Collins—Loveland, CO MSA	172	17	155
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	152	45	107

See footnotes at end of table

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Table 4.
Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Age for Metropolitan Areas With 100 or More People in Emergency and Transitional Shelters in the United States and in Puerto Rico: 2000—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Characteristic	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
Fresno, CA MSA	1,125	323	802
Grand Rapids—Muskegon—Holland, MI MSA	568	173	395
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, NC MSA	798	136	662
Greenville—Spartanburg—Anderson, SC MSA	654	149	505
Harrisburg—Lebanon—Carlisle, PA MSA	264	81	183
Hartford, CT MSA	972	177	795
Honolulu, HI MSA	623	209	414
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX CMSA	1,756	492	1,264
Huntsville, AL MSA	178	5	173
Indianapolis, IN MSA	578	134	444
Jackson, MS MSA	230	69	161
Jacksonville, FL MSA	360	33	327
Johnson City—Kingsport—Bristol, TN—VA MSA	165	11	154
Kalamazoo—Battle Creek, MI MSA	191	45	146
Kansas City, MO—KS MSA	842	234	608
Killeen—Temple, TX MSA	129	25	104
Knoxville, TN MSA	242	50	192
Lafayette, LA MSA	361	49	312
Lake Charles, LA MSA	182	65	117
Lakeland—Winter Haven, FL MSA	138	21	117
Lancaster, PA MSA	216	47	169
Lansing—East Lansing, MI MSA	115	36	79
Laredo, TX MSA	193	56	137
Las Vegas, NV—AZ MSA	1,344	142	1,202
Lexington, KY MSA	207	50	157
Little Rock—North Little Rock, AR MSA	278	45	233
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA CMSA	13,103	3,191	9,912
Louisville, KY—IN MSA	1,088	216	872
Lynchburg, VA MSA	107	33	74
Macon, GA MSA	108	16	92
Madison, WI MSA	279	64	215
Medford—Ashland, OR MSA	147	14	133
Melbourne—Titusville—Palm Bay, FL MSA	211	32	179
Memphis, TN—AR—MS MSA	523	304	219
Merced, CA MSA	166	40	126
Miami—Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	2,630	597	2,033
Milwaukee—Racine, WI CMSA	694	138	556
Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI MSA	2,113	633	1,480
Mobile, AL MSA	171	18	153
Modesto, CA MSA	379	141	238
Monroe, LA MSA	103	11	92
Naples, FL MSA	174	19	155
Nashville, TN MSA	698	60	638
New London—Norwich, CT—RI MSA	131	53	78
New Orleans, LA MSA	670	132	538
New York—Northern New Jersey—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA CMSA	35,691	11,630	24,061
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Newport News, VA—NC MSA	567	157	410
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	539	136	403
Omaha, NE—IA MSA	682	188	494
Orlando, FL MSA	931	243	688
Peoria—Pekin, IL MSA	247	62	185
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD CMSA	4,861	1,462	3,399
Phoenix—Mesa, AZ MSA	1,591	435	1,156
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	531	197	334
Portland, ME MSA	245	53	192
Portland-Salem, OR—WA CMSA	2,124	366	1,758
Providence—Fall River—Warwick, RI—MA MSA	598	129	469
Raleigh—Durham—Chapel Hill, NC MSA	981	150	831

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.
Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Age for Metropolitan Areas With 100 or More People in Emergency and Transitional Shelters in the United States and in Puerto Rico: 2000—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Characteristic	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
Rapid City, SD MSA	158	78	80
Reading, PA MSA	156	38	118
Redding, CA MSA	124	25	99
Reno, NV MSA	244	49	195
Richmond—Petersburg, VA MSA	411	101	310
Roanoke, VA MSA	195	39	156
Rochester, NY MSA	390	43	347
Rockford, IL MSA	181	31	150
Sacramento—Yolo, CA CMSA	780	162	618
Saginaw—Bay City—Midland, MI MSA	205	53	152
St. Cloud, MN MSA	108	15	93
St. Louis, MO—IL MSA	851	306	545
Salinas, CA MSA	246	63	183
Salt Lake City—Ogden, UT MSA	1,178	245	933
San Antonio, TX MSA	850	260	590
San Diego, CA MSA	1,999	482	1,517
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA CMSA	6,761	1,617	5,144
San Luis Obispo—Atascadero—Paso Robles, CA MSA	188	38	150
Santa Barbara—Santa Maria—Lompoc, CA MSA	608	129	479
Sarasota—Bradenton, FL MSA	165	79	86
Savannah, GA MSA	153	26	127
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton, PA MSA	173	49	124
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA CMSA	7,774	3,887	2,867
Shreveport—Bossier City, LA MSA	243	64	179
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	173	76	97
South Bend, IN MSA	210	46	164
Spokane, WA MSA	313	77	236
Springfield, IL MSA	178	38	140
Springfield, MO MSA	313	69	244
Springfield, MA MSA	493	91	402
Stockton—Lodi, CA MSA	493	123	370
Syracuse, NY MSA	250	34	216
Tallahassee, FL MSA	224	30	194
Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL MSA	1,141	410	731
Toledo, OH MSA	256	75	181
Tucson, AZ MSA	340	104	236
Tulsa, OK MSA	540	128	412
Tyler, TX MSA	110	38	72
Visalia—Tulare—Porterville, CA MSA	236	84	152
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV CMSA	5,275	1,216	4,059
West Palm Beach—Boca Raton, FL MSA	226	110	116
Wichita, KS MSA	126	35	91
Yakima, WA MSA	325	116	209
York, PA MSA	167	46	121
Youngstown—Warren, OH MSA	158	29	129
Yuma, AZ MSA	113	22	91
Puerto Rico	**586**	**209**	**337**
San Juan—Caguas—Arecibo, PR CMSA	465	157	308

Note: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for purposes of collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal data. Metropolitan area definitions result from applying published standards to Census Bureau data. As of the June 30, 1999, OMB announcement, there were 258 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 18 Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) comprised of 73 Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) in the United States. In addition, there were three MSAs, one CMSA, and three PMSAs in Puerto Rico. Data are shown in this table for the 163 MSAs and CMSAs with 100 or more people in emergency and transitional shelters.

Note: Areas with less than 100 people in emergency and transitional shelters are not separately identified.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 unpublished tabulations.

Table 5.

Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Age for Places of 100,000 or More Population With 100 or More People in Emergency and Transitional Shelters in the United States and in Puerto Rico: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)*

Area[1]	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
Alabama	**1,177**	**258**	**919**
Birmingham city	461	113	348
Huntsville city	178	5	173
Mobile city	171	18	153
Alaska	**558**	**144**	**414**
Anchorage municipality[1]	314	58	256
Arizona	**2,312**	**641**	**1,671**
Glendale city	114	102	12
Mesa city	206	95	111
Phoenix city	1,170	202	968
Tucson city	303	102	201
Arkansas	**754**	**233**	**521**
Little Rock city	205	36	169
California	**27,701**	**6,841**	**20,860**
Bakersfield city	364	59	305
Berkeley city	139	28	111
Costa Mesa city	107	30	77
El Monte city	189	148	41
Escondido city	138	47	91
Fresno city	613	238	375
Fullerton city	291	81	210
Glendale city	166	31	135
Inglewood city	349	43	306
Lancaster city	139	23	116
Long Beach city	554	136	418
Los Angeles city	6,430	1,523	4,907
Modesto city	250	92	158
Oakland city	696	191	505
Ontario city	361	115	246
Oxnard city	353	84	269
Pasadena city	114	17	97
Sacramento city	521	58	463
Salinas city	137	46	91
San Bernardino city	231	46	185
San Diego city	1,683	382	1,301
San Francisco city	1,539	142	1,397
San Jose city	853	342	511
Santa Ana city	652	161	491
Santa Rosa city	594	130	464
Stockton city	369	84	285
Sunnyvale city	180	15	165
Colorado	**2,281**	**385**	**1,896**
Arvada city	211	113	98
Colorado Springs city	203	23	180
Denver city	1,144	84	1,060
Fort Collins city	163	13	150
Connecticut	**2,291**	**543**	**1,748**
Bridgeport city	177	6	171
Hartford city	547	77	470
New Haven city	292	134	158
Stamford city	259	68	191
Delaware	**847**	**219**	**628**
District of Columbia	**1,762**	**287**	**1,475**
Washington city	1,762	287	1,475

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5.
Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Age for Places of 100,000 or More Population With 100 or More People in Emergency and Transitional Shelters in the United States and in Puerto Rico: 2000—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Area[1]	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
Florida	**6,766**	**1,751**	**5,015**
Clearwater city	218	58	160
Fort Lauderdale city	356	96	260
Hollywood city	302	31	271
Jacksonville city	303	31	272
Miami city	822	169	653
Orlando city	579	137	442
St. Petersburg city	252	95	157
Tallahassee city	220	27	193
Tampa city	294	118	176
Georgia	**4,774**	**886**	**3,888**
Atlanta city	1,653	140	1,513
Columbus city	236	31	205
Savannah city	153	26	127
Hawaii	**747**	**246**	**501**
Honolulu CDP[1]	348	84	264
Idaho	**703**	**203**	**500**
Boise City city	215	63	152
Illinois	**6,378**	**1,464**	**4,914**
Aurora city	118	18	100
Chicago city	3,799	902	2,897
Peoria city	192	48	144
Rockford city	179	30	149
Springfield city	178	38	140
Indiana	**2,384**	**615**	**1,769**
Evansville city	270	72	198
Fort Wayne city	107	21	86
Gary city	106	40	66
Indianapolis city	518	120	398
South Bend city	210	46	164
Iowa	**1,013**	**314**	**699**
Cedar Rapids city	127	44	83
Des Moines city	418	79	339
Kansas	**587**	**185**	**402**
Wichita city	126	35	91
Kentucky	**1,626**	**326**	**1,300**
Lexington-Fayette[1]	176	29	147
Louisville city	880	148	732
Louisiana	**1,986**	**437**	**1,549**
Baton Rouge city	185	37	148
Lafayette city	239	11	228
New Orleans city	646	127	519
Shreveport city	243	64	179
Maine	**458**	**91**	**367**
Maryland	**2,545**	**608**	**1,937**
Baltimore city	565	41	524
Massachusetts	**5,405**	**1,169**	**4,236**
Boston city	2,303	311	1,992
Cambridge city	334	52	282
Lowell city	144	52	92
Springfield city	215	31	184
Worcester city	316	123	193

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.
Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Age for Places of 100,000 or More Population With 100 or More People in Emergency and Transitional Shelters in the United States and in Puerto Rico: 2000—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Area[1]	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
Michigan	**4,745**	**1,140**	**3,605**
Ann Arbor city	147	15	132
Detroit city	1,669	306	1,363
Flint city	236	56	180
Grand Rapids city	404	111	293
Minnesota	**2,738**	**790**	**1,948**
Minneapolis city	1,098	395	703
St. Paul city	749	120	629
Mississippi	**572**	**202**	**370**
Jackson city	230	69	161
Missouri	**2,164**	**569**	**1,595**
Kansas City city	616	119	497
St. Louis city	561	178	383
Springfield city	313	69	244
Montana	**477**	**109**	**368**
Nebraska	**913**	**281**	**632**
Omaha city	607	137	470
Nevada	**1,553**	**188**	**1,365**
Las Vegas city	590	62	528
Reno city	244	49	195
New Hampshire	**523**	**120**	**403**
Manchester city	174	27	147
New Jersey	**5,500**	**1,494**	**4,006**
Jersey City city	297	106	191
Newark city	786	150	636
Paterson city	350	73	277
New Mexico	**934**	**181**	**753**
Albuquerque city	571	65	506
New York	**31,856**	**10,465**	**21,391**
Buffalo city	102	68	34
New York city[1]	27,132	9,287	17,845
Bronx borough[1]	6,450	2,904	3,546
Brooklyn borough[1]	7,048	2,482	4,566
Manhattan borough[1]	9,652	2,224	7,428
Queens borough[1]	3,761	1,575	2,186
Staten Island borough[1]	221	102	119
Rochester city	311	36	275
Syracuse city	218	27	191
North Carolina	**3,579**	**643**	**2,936**
Charlotte city	548	109	439
Durham city	303	62	241
Greensboro city	286	66	220
Raleigh city	559	63	496
Winston-Salem city	338	46	292
North Dakota	**178**	**15**	**163**
Ohio	**5,224**	**1,096**	**4,128**
Akron city	131	36	95
Cincinnati city	785	105	680
Cleveland city	2,065	434	1,631
Columbus city	583	96	487
Dayton city	165	45	120
Toledo city	216	70	146
Oklahoma	**1,478**	**396**	**1,082**
Oklahoma City city	449	93	356
Tulsa city	524	115	409

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.

Population in Emergency and Transitional Shelters by Age for Places of 100,000 or More Population With 100 or More People in Emergency and Transitional Shelters in the United States and in Puerto Rico: 2000—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Area[1]	All ages	Under 18 years	18 years and over
Oregon	**3,011**	**467**	**2,544**
Eugene city	339	31	308
Portland city	1,284	149	1,135
Salem city	297	64	233
Pennsylvania	**5,463**	**1,732**	**3,731**
Erie city	175	44	131
Philadelphia city	2,324	744	1,580
Pittsburgh city	179	46	133
Rhode Island	**634**	**122**	**512**
Providence city	334	42	292
South Carolina	**1,528**	**329**	**1,199**
Columbia city	265	16	249
South Dakota	**414**	**203**	**211**
Sioux Falls city	173	76	97
Tennessee	**2,252**	**592**	**1,660**
Chattanooga city	314	86	228
Knoxville city	206	44	162
Memphis city	486	285	201
Nashville-Davidson[1]	636	42	594
Texas	**7,608**	**1,778**	**5,830**
Amarillo city	167	22	145
Arlington city	190	92	98
Austin city	458	115	343
Corpus Christi city	272	24	248
Dallas city	1,321	165	1,156
El Paso city	356	89	267
Fort Worth city	602	73	529
Houston city	1,310	323	987
Laredo city	193	56	137
San Antonio city	801	216	585
Utah	**1,494**	**298**	**1,196**
Salt Lake City city	595	218	377
Vermont	**239**	**40**	**199**
Virginia	**2,692**	**757**	**1,935**
Alexandria city	166	57	109
Arlington CDP[1]	182	26	156
Newport News city	170	54	116
Norfolk city	210	61	149
Richmond city	302	67	235
Washington	**5,387**	**1,401**	**3,986**
Seattle city	2,458	569	1,889
Spokane city	285	73	212
Tacoma city	294	57	237
Vancouver city	165	55	110
West Virignia	**525**	**146**	**379**
Wisconsin	**1,700**	**414**	**1,286**
Madison city	273	60	213
Milwaukee city	581	110	471
Wyoming	**270**	**73**	**197**
Puerto Rico	**586**	**209**	**377**
San Juan zona urbana[1]	159	35	124

[1]Census 2000 showed 245 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 238 incorporated places (232 cities, 1 municipality, and 1 town), 4 city-county consolidations with the county name included as part of the place name (Athens-Clarke County, GA; Augusta-Richmond County, GA; Lexington-Fayette, KY; and Nashville-Davidson, TN), and 7 census designated places (CDPs). CDPs are delineated for the decennial census and comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but which are not legally incorporated places. One of these CDPs is Arlington CDP, VA, which is coextensive with Arlington County. In Puerto Rico, there are four places with 100,000 or more population, all of which are CDPs identified as zonas urbanas. There are no incorporated places in Hawaii or Puerto Rico. The five boroughs of New York city are coextensive with the five counties that constitute New York city: Bronx borough (Bronx County), Brooklyn borough (Kings County), Manhattan borough (New York County), Queens borough (Queens County), and Staten Island borough (Richmond County). This table shows 154 places in the United States and one place in Puerto Rico with 100 or more people in emergency and transitional shelters.

Note: Areas with less than 100 people in emergency and transitional shelters are not separately identified.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, unpublished tabulations.

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